BOMBAY GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED THRICE A WEEK, ON EVERY MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, AND FRIDAY, MORNING.

PRICE 13 RUPEES PER QUARTER:—52 RUPEES PER ANNUM:—OR, IF PAID IN ADVANCE, 48 RUPEES PER ANNUM.

"Nothing extenuate, nor set down aught in Malice."

Vol. LI. BOMBAY: FRIDAY, JULY 31, 1840. 3,192.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND DISPATCH.

WHICH will contain a Precis of Indian Intelligence for the past Month.

The Public and Subscribers of the Gazette are informed that an Overland Monthly Dispatch, will be published at this Office for the present and every succeeding Mail.—To Subscribers of the Gazette, *Gratis*.—Non Subscribers one Rupee per Copy and to Subscribers for the above alone Rs. 10 per Annum.

The Outstation Subscribers to the *Bombay Gazette* are hereby informed that if they will favor the Editor with the names of the Parties in England to whom they wish their Overland Gazette to be sent, they will be forwarded punctually through the Post Office here by each Steamer.

Agent in England, Mr. Richardson, Cornhill.

Bombay Gazette Office, No. 5, Forbes Street.

MARRYAT'S CODE OF SIGNALS, Sixth Edition, of the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Parts, with the Supplement to the above, and also the Honorable Company's Steamers and Ships of War, corrected and enlarged with considerable alterations and additions.—Price 2 Rupees per Copy.—Apply at this Office.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS of the BOMBAY GAZETTE are respectfully requested to take notice that the New Proprietorship commenced from the 1st of June 1840, and that all accounts &c. with the present concern will commence from that date.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS to the GAZETTE are requested that whenever a change of residence or Station may take place, they will be pleased to give information of the same, in order, to prevent mistakes in forwarding their Newspaper.

COPPER PLATE PRINTING.

THE LADIES and GENTLEMEN of the Presidency and the Public in general are hereby informed, that VISITING and INVITATION CARDS will be neatly executed and on reasonable terms at this Office.

All orders for the above will be carefully attended to.

Bombay Gazette Office, July 31, 1840.

TO THE ARMY.

THE Report of the Commissioners for Inquiring into Naval and Military Promotion and Retirement, will be reprinted by Subscription as a Pamphlet and sold at Rs. 2 per Copy at this Office.

To insure a sale Gentlemen who may wish to have a Copy are requested to make an early application.

Bombay Gazette Office, July 31, 1840.

FOR SALE.

TWO WOODEN PRINTING PRESSES, and old files of Newspapers.—Apply at this Office.

FOR SALE, at the Gazette Office;

Respondentia Bonds, each..	Rs.	1
Ship's Articles.....	,,	1
Policies of Insurance.....	,,	1
Bills of Exchancge, per set....	Ans.	8
Interest Bounds.....	,,	8
Bills of Lading.....	,,	8
Powers of Attorney, each.....	,,	8

Bombay, 31st July 1840.

NOTICE.

FOR SALE.—At this Office, THE CALENDAR AND DIRECTORY for the present year, with the ARMY, CIVIL, AND INDIAN NAVY LISTS, EUROPEAN INHABITANTS, corrected to the latest possible date, and the list of H. H. the NIZAM'S ARMY,—It likewise contains regulations relating to the three services and to the Mercantile Community, with a variety of useful Tables and other matter, printed on English Paper in new Types. As only a limited number of copies is struck off, gentlemen desirous of having the CALENDAR and DIRECTORY are requested to make early applications.

Bombay Gazette Office, 31st July 1840.

ADVERTISEMENT.

MANY applications having been made to the EDITOR of this Journal, and promises of assistance given to get up a Sporting Magazine. It is hereby announced that if a sufficient Number of Subscribers send in their names to repay per outlay, a Bombay Sporting Magazine will appear in October, and be repeated Quarterly. The price to Subscribers will be 12 Rupees a year. single numbers 4 Rupees, communications will be thankfully received.

PERSONS having claims against the Estate of the late Captain JAMES MOORE, Paymaster of the 2nd or Queen's Royal Regiment are requested to send statement of their accounts to Messrs. H. F. OWEN AND Co.—Bombay, 31st July 1840.

THE undersigned have from this date commenced business at Bushire, as Merchants and General Agents, under the style and firm of CONSTANTINE AND Co.

S. A. CONSTANTINE.
C. A. CONSTANTINE.

BUSHIRE, 1*st July* 1840.

The Sportsman.

BOMBAY RACES 1841.

1st Day, Tuesday, 2nd February 1841.

1ST RACE.—Sweepstakes of Rupees 500 each with Rupees 500 from the Fund for Arabs that never started before the day of closing—2 miles, 8st. 7lbs. to be closed on the 15th October 1840. Already 3 Subscribers.

2ND RACE.—A Welter, Rupees 500 from the fund, with a Sweepstakes of Rupees 150 each for all Arabs 11st. 7lbs, Gentlemen Riders.

3RD RACE.—A Give and Take Rupees 500 from tha fund, with a Sweepstakes of 150 Rupees each 14 Hneds, carrying 9st. 1½ miles Heats.

2nd Day, Thursdsy, 4th February.

1ST RACE.—The Bombay Great Welter Stakes of 10 Golds Mohurs P. P. 1½ miles and a distance for all Arabs that never started before the 1st July 1840, 11st.—If eight Subscribers, 40 Golds Mohurs to be given from the Fund, if six, 30 Gold Mohurs. To close on the 15th October 1840—Already 8 Subscribers,

2ND RACE.—The Elliot Cup by Subscription in honor of a zealous supporter of the Turf for all Arabs 3 miles 8st. 4lbs.—winners once 3 lbs extra, twice or more 7lbs extra, entrance Rupees 100—Already 1200 Rupees Subscribed.

3RD RACE.—The Ladies and Bachelors Purse for all Arabs, Rupees 500 from the fund with a Sweepstakes of Rupees 150 each 1, mile Heats, 8st. 7lbs.

3rd Day, Saturday, 7th February.

1ST RACE.—Sweepstakes of Rupees 300 each P. P. with Rupees 500 from the fund, for Arabs that never won, 1½ miles Heats, 8st. 4 lbs. To be closed on the 15th October—Already 3 Subscribers.

2ND RACE.—A Gold Cup, the gift of an Amateur, value 150 Guineas, with a Sweepstakes of Rupees 50 each for all Arabs, bona-fide property, 2 miles 8st. 7 lbs. The Cup to be the property of any Gentleman who may win it two successive Meetings.

3RD RACE.—A Whim Plate of Rupees 500 from the fund for all Arabs, weight for age and Inches, 14 Hands and aged carrying 9st. entrance 100 Rupees 2½ miles.

4th Day, Tuesday, 10th February.

1ST RACE.—A Purse of Rupees 1000 given by Abdool Wahab the Dealer for Horses purchased of him after the 1st October 1839, two miles, 8st. 4lbs, entrance Rupees 100, 3 Horses to start or no Race.

2ND RACE.—A Purse of Rupees 1500 given by Moossa the Dealer, for all Horses purchased of him after the 1st January 1840, 2 miles 8st. 4lbs. Winners once 5 lbs extra, twice or more 7 lbs extra—If only two Horses start 1000 Rupees given, A Horse walking over to receive 500 Rupees—Entrance Rupees 100.

3RD RACE.—The Byculla Club Purse, with a Sweepstakes of Rupees 150 each for all Arabs, weight for age, 1½ mile Heats.

5th Day, Thursday, 12th February

1ST RACE.—The Bombay Turf Cup, value 100 Guineas, according to its conditions, 2 miles 9st. Sweepstakes Rupees 300.

2ND RACE.—The Outram Cup for all Arab Maidens of the Season, 8st. 4lbs. horses that have started before 9st. 2 miles, entrance Rupees 100.—Already Rupees 2600 Subscribed.

3RD RACE.—A Hack Plate of Rupees 300 from the fund, with a Sweepstakes of Rupees 30 each, 1½ miles, 11st. Gentleman Riders the winner to be sold for Rupees 1000, if demanded within half an hour.

6th and Last Day, Saturday, 14th February.

1ST RACE.—A Forced Handicap for all Winners of Public Money during the Meeting, optional to losers Rupees 600 from the Fund, with a Sweepstakes of Rupees 150 each, 2 miles,

2ND RACE.—A Plate of Rupees 400 for the beaten Horses of the Season, with a Sweepstakes of Rupees 100 each, 1½ mile, Heats to be Handicapped by the Stewards.

3RD RACE.—A Purse of Rupees 100 for all Horses from the Dealers Stables, the second Horse to receive Rupees 25.—Once round the course.

D. M. S.
Secretary.

CALCUTTA FIRST MEETING, 1840-41.

DEALER'S PLATES.

FIRST DAY—FIRST MEETING.

Plate of 50 G. M., given by Shaik Ibrahim for Arabs purchased of him subsequent to the 8th February, 1840. Calcutta weight for age. R. C. Entrance 10 G. M.

Plate of 50 G. M., given by Syud Yasseen for Arabs purchased of him subsequent to the 8th February, 1840. Calcutta weight for age. R. C. Entrance 10 G. M.

CALCUTTA SECOND MEETING, 1840-41.

FIRST DAY, TUESDAY, FEB. 3, 1841.

Merchant's Cup added to a Sweepstakes of 25 G. M. each, 10 forfeit, for all Arabs 2¼ miles heats. Calcutta weight for age. Maidens allowed 10 lbs., and the winner of this Cup of any previous year to put up 7 lbs. extra. To close and name the day before the first meeting by 2 P. M.

Handicap Stakes of 25 G. M. each. P. P. for each acceptance two miles, for all horses to be handicapped by a Committee selected for that purpose. Any number of horses may be put on to be handicapped, and any number may accept 'paying accordingly,' but only one horse to start from any one stable, names of horses to be sent to the Committee on the last day of the first meeting, and the weights to be declared on the day following, after which one week will be given for acceptance. No horse will be handicapped who has not started in public.

Welter Stakes of 20 G. M. each, P. P. for all Arabs 11st. 7lbs. each. Gentlemen riders, R. C. horses that have won before the 1st November, 1840, to carry 7lbs. extra. To close the day before the first meeting by 2 P. M. Already three subscribers.

A Sweepstakes of 25 G. M., P. P. for Country-bred and Arab Horses that have never started before 1st Nov., 1840. Country-breds 9st., and Arabs 8st. 7lbs. each, R. C. and a distance, the winner to be sold for Company's Rupees 1,000 if demanded within a quarter of an hour after the last jockey is weighed; to close the day before the first meeting by 2 P. M. Already three subscribers.

SECOND DAY, THURSDAY, FEB. 5, 1841.

The Tagore Cup added to a sweepstakes of 25 G. M. each, 10 forfeit for Maiden Arabs 8st. 7lbs. each, 2½ miles, winners once before the day of the race to put up 4lbs. twice or oftener 7lbs. extra. To close and name the day before the first meeting by 2 P. M.

Sweepstakes of 50 G. M. each, P. P. for all Arabs, two miles 8st. 7lbs. each, winners once before 1st Nov. 1840, to carry 5lbs., twice 7lbs., three times or oftener 10lbs. extra. Horses that never started before 1st Nov. 1840, allowed 7lbs. *Fieschi* to carry 7lbs. extra if he starts, to close the day before the first meeting by 2 P. M. Already three subscribers.

Sweepstakes of 50 G. M. each, H. F., for all horses, Gilbert mile. Arabs 8st. 7lbs. Country Bred, N. S. W. and Cape Horses 9st. 3lbs. English horses 12st., to close the day before the first meeting. Already three subscribers.

THIRD DAY, SATURDAY, FEB. 7, 1841.

Candelabra value Company's Rupees 2,000, presented by Cowar Kristnath Roy Bahadoor, for all Maiden horses, added to a Sweepstakes of 25 G. M. each, H. F. *Byculla*, weight for age. English horses to carry 3st., Cape horses, Country Bred and N. S. Wales 5lbs. extra. Heats R. C., to close and name the day before the first meeting by 2 P. M.

Sweepstakes of 50 G. M. each H. F. for all Arabs 8st. 10lbs. each 2½ miles Maidens on the 1st Nov. 1840, allowed 10lbs, to close the day before the first meeting. *Fieschi* to put up 7lbs. extra if he starts. Already three subscribers.

Sweepstakes of 40 G. M. each. H. F. for Arabs that have never started before 1st Nov., 1840, *two years* a feather, *three years* 7st. 6lbs., *four years* 8st. 6lb., *five years* 8st. 13lbs., *six years* 9st. 3lbs. *aged* 9st. 6lbs. R. C. and a distance, to close the day before the first meeting. Already three subscribers.

FOURTH DAY, TUESDAY, FEB. 10, 1841.

Tradesmen's Plate, added to a Sweepstakes of 20 G. M. each, H. F. for all horses, heats 2 miles. Calcutta weight for age, Maidens allowed 7lbs., English horses to carry 2st. 7lbs., Cape horses 1st. Country-bred and N. S. Wales horses 5lbs. extra. To close and name the day before the first meeting by 2 P. M.—winners of this Cup in any previous year to put up 7lbs. extra.

Forced Handicap Stakes of 10 G. M. each, for which all winners of races during either first or second meetings must enter. Hack Stakes and matches excepted. Two miles, horses to be handicapped by a Committee appointed by the Stewards.

Free Handicap Sweepstakes of 25 G. M. each for all beaten horses of both first and second meetings—one mile and a half heats. Horses not standing the handicap to pay 3 G. M.—declaration of the weights to be made on the day proceeding the race by 8 A. M.

The Code of Rules drawn up last year are to be considered in force for this, and all subsequent Calcutta Meetings, subject to any alterations or additions the stewards may direct, of which due notice will be given to the public.

C. G. NEWCOMEN,
W. HICKEY,
J. W. PATTON,
J. CURTIS, ESQRS. } *Stewards*
A. DE H. LARPENT, *Secretary.*

CUTTACK RACES, 1840.

FIRST DAY.

First Race.—A Plate of 25 gold mohurs, added, to a subscription of 5 gold mohurs each, for Maiden Arabs, 1¾ miles, 8st. 7lbs.

Second Race.—Sweepstakes of 10 gold mohurs P. P. for all horses, 1¾ miles; Cape and N. S. W. 9st. 7lbs., C. B. 9st. 5lbs., Arabs 8st. 12lbs. each. Maidens allowed 5lbs. To close and name on the 15th October, 1840, (3 subscribers or no race.)

Third Race.—Hack Stakes for all horses, 5 gold mohurs from the fund, and 2 gold mohurs entrance ½ mile heats. (Gentlemen riders, 11st., either of the first two horses in the race to be sold for 600 rupees, if claimed within ¼ of an hour by any subscriber of 32 Rs. to the races; owners of horses in the race to have priority of claim.

SECOND DAY.

First Race.—A Cup given by the officers of the 6th Regiment M. N. I. (to be run for on the second day of the meeting) added to a Sweepstakes of 5 gold mohurs each for all Arabs 2 miles heats, 4 years old 8st. 2lbs., 5 years 8st. 10lbs., 6 and aged 9st. Nominations to be sent to the Secretary of the races on or before the 1st November, and to be opened at the ordinary preceding the race. Two horses to start or no race.

Second Race.—The Cuttack Welter of 15 gold mohurs from the fund for all horses carrying 11st. 7lbs. Arabs allowed 7lbs., Maidens 3lbs. Gentlemen riders, 1¼ miles, entrance 3 gold mohurs.

Third Race.—A Match.
Mr. O. W. Malet's g. a. h. *Planet.*
Mr. D'Vaux g. a. h. *Glaucus.*
2 miles, 10st. each, h. f.

THIRD DAY.

First Race.—The Civilian's Cup, added to a Sweepstakes of 5 gold mohurs, P. P. for all Arabs, 8st. 7lbs. each. Winners before the meeting and the winner of the Civilian's Cup, 7lb., all other winners during the meeting 5lbs. extra. Heats one mile and half. Sealed nominations to be sent to the Secretary on the 1st November and opened at the Ordinary the night preceding the race.

Second Race.—A Sweepstakes of 100 Rs. each H. F. for all Arabs added to 100 Rs. from the fund, one mile; Maidens 8st. 4lbs.; winners once before or during the meeting 8st. 8lbs.; twice 8st. 12lbs.; thrice or oftener 9st.

Third Race.—Poney Stakes of 5 G. M. No entrance, ¼ mile heats. Weight for inches—13 hands to carry 8st.

FOURTH DAY.

First Race.—A Forced Handicap Sweepstakes of 5 G. M. with 10 G. M. from the fund, for all winners of public money during the meeting (Hacks and Poneys excepted heats R. C.

Second Race.—A Free Handicap Purse of 10 G. M for all horses that have started, but not won public money during the meeting heats R. C. Entrance 3 G. M. Horses not standing the Handicap to pay 1 G. M.

Third Race.—A Hurdle Sweepstakes of 50 Rs. each, i. e. 7 Jumps R. C. Gentlemen riders. 11st. 7lbs. each.

Fourth Race.—A Match.
Mr. O. W. Malet's *Planet.*
Mr. D. Vaux's *Glaucus.*
1 mile 9st. each, H. F.
(Distance round the course, 1½ miles and 212 yards.)

(Signed) D. VAUX, *Secretary.*

THE GREAT EIGHT-OARE CUTTER MATCH.

(*From the Globe, April* 16.)

This contest between the gentlemen of the two Universities drew a much larger assemblage than any other corresponding exhibition, and to those who take a delight in boat-racing, the treat was one of the first order. The match had from the first created considerable interest. This was the second match of the sort in the London part of the river, although at Henley, and various other places, contests between the Universities had before occurred, and last year the Cantabs won the race by a minute and a half. The following were the contending crews, and but two out of either boat wore engaged the previous season:—

CAMBRIDGE.		Colleges.
Messrs.	Shadwell,	St. John's
	Massey,	Trinity
	Taylor,	Ditto
	Ridley,	Jesus
	Uppleby,	Magdalen
	Penrose,	Ditto
	Yatman,	Caius
	Vials,	Trinity
	Egan (Coxswain)	Caius
	OXFORD.	Colleges.
Messrs.	Mountain,	Merton
	Pocock,	Ditto
	Maberly,	Christ-church
	Rogers,	Balliol
	Walls,	Brazennose
	Royds,	Brazennose
	Maynell,	Brazennose
	Cocks,	Brazennose
	Garnett (Coxswain)	Brazennose

Mr. Vials and Mr. Cocks were the strokesmen, and the other gentlemen sat in the order given.

The Oxford gentlemen were trained under Coombes, who was sent from Oxford; but the gentlemen of Cambridge were selected from the different crews without any foreign aid; but from time to time slight changes were made in consequence of unforeseen circumstances, not calculated to make the Cantabs at first the favourites. The Oxonions adhered to the company originally picked, and had the advantage of longer training together. These circumstances induced those desirous of getting bets on the match to lay out their money at 5 to 4 on the Oxford; as takers were numerous, it became in a short time even betting. About Friday Cambridge became the favourite, and odds of 5 to 4 were freely given on them; and Monday night they had increased to 6 to 4. Westminster-bridge, the Bishop's-walk, Millbank, Vauxhall-bridge, and every corner which could command a view, was taken possession of, and Battersea and Putney bridges presented a most animating spectacle.

At a quarter past one, the long galleys of the Leander, the Dolphin, the Guards, and other celebrated amateurs, turned out, and in ten minutes after, the Oxford bout made her appearance from Roberts's, followed by the Cambridge cutter from Stangate; the colours for the former, purple; the latter, a very light blue. The appearance of both crews was fine; they had evidently taken much pains to be in good condition, and a finer set of men never stepped into boats. At half-past one, the umpires took their seats in a long galley, manned

by about the best eight watermen on the river: and when the match was about to start, not less than five steamers had been put in requisition to accompany the contest, and were in advance of the combatants; a course which never ought to have been adopted, as from the start to the coming in, both the wager crews were exposed to a very heavy wash. The start took place at 25 minutes to two, Cambridge being at the centre arch, and Oxford nearer the Middlesex shore, but as both went outside the roads, there was no advantage in the position. On the signal being given, half a dozen powerful and quick strokes were taken by each party before the long boats in which they were rowing could be said to have moved, and in a minute more of pulling they dashed through the water like lightning. Cambridge had 'picked her up' first, but when the way was well on both, Oxford had evidently got the lead, and went by the Horseferry with her head about a few yards in advance of her opponent. Of all the labour oarsmen ever put into a boat this was the greatest, the long powerful stroke being taken faster than could be credited, and continued as though it could never have an end. The coxswains of each cheered them on, and the straggle right up the Bank was as grand as ever was witnessed in the annals of rowing. At Vauxhall-bridge the Oxford boat went through a length a-head, both crews evidently unimpaired. They passed the lead works, and up to the Red House, with about half a length more in favour of the Oxford crew: but as they neared Chelsea College the Cambridge crew, who had, as well as their opponents, for a minute or two slightly relaxed, went to work again, and this, of course, was a signal for the other boats to preserve, if possible, the advantage they had gained. From the College to the bridge the exertion was almost terrific, but in every stroke the Cambridge men gained upon their adversaries, and at Battersea-bridge they both went through the arch at the same instant. In a minute more Cambridge was a head, and despite the greatest efforts on the other side, arrived first at Putney bridge, the Cambridge crew winning by three quarters of a length. Both parties were loudly greeted and retired to the Bells and other taverns to dress, exhibiting the appearance of men who had had quite enough work. The Oxford boat was built by Hall, of Oxford; the Cambridge. Searle of Stangate. Two boats were run down by a steamer, but the parties were immediately picked up.

Civil Appointments, &c.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

REVENUE.

Bombay Castle, 24th July 1840.

Mr. E. Montgomerie, acting collector of Tanna, delivered over charge of that office to Mr. Pitt, on the 17th instant.

Bombay Castle, 28th July 1840.

Mr. A. St. J. Richardson, to be fourth assistant to the principal collector and magistrate of Surat.

Bombay Castle, 29th July 1840.

Mr. S. Mansfield, second assistant to the collector of Kaira, is to do duty in the Tanna collectorate, until the 1st November next.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
L. R. REID, *Chief Secy.*

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 29th July 1840.

The judges of the sudder dewanee adawlut have been pleased to grant Sunnuds, bearing date the 30th ultimo, and the 2nd, 13th and 15th instant, to the undermentioned persons, to practice as vukeels in the zillah courts of Surat, Ahmedabad, Tannah and Poona.

Surat.	*Poona.*
Oomedram Meeta ram.	Sudasew Ramchunder.
Ahmedabad.	Moroo Ramchunder.
Bachur Dhunjee.	Wishnoo Hurry Iemay.
Sobaram Dayaljee.	Crustnajee Bullal.
Tannah.	Bhakur Nilkunth.
Damodhurdass Mowjee.	Gunnesh Jhoddaveker.
	Bappoojee Deorao.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.
W. R. MORRIS, *Secy. to Govt.*

GENERAL ORDERS.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

BY THE HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Bombay Castle, 23rd July 1840.

No. 474 of 1840.—A Brigade Order dated Kurrachee 26th December 1839, appointing Serjeant P. Kelley of Her Majesty's 40th Regiment, Barrack Serjeant to the Scinde Reserve Force, is confirmed, as a temporary arrangement.

No. 475 of 1840.—By a Resolution passed in the General Department under date the 16th instant, Captain G. St. Barbe Browne of the 7th Regiment Native Infantry, was appointed to act as Assistant to the Superintendent of Roads and Tanks, in the room of Lieutenant Curtis.

Bombay Castle, 24th July 1840.

No. 476 of 1840.—The following arrangements are confirmed.

Brevet Major W. Wyllie to act as Assistant Adjutant General, Poona Division of the Army, until the arrival of Captain Donnelly at Poona, or until further orders.

Captain R. B. Crozier of the 26th Regiment Native Infantry, to act as Brigade Major at Poona, vice Wyllie.

No. 477 of 1840.—The following appointment is made.

Lieutenant and Acting Adjutant Hockin of the 6th Regiment Native Infantry, to be Adjutant to that Regiment, vice Farquhar promoted.

No. 478 of 1840.—The undermentioned Officers, Cadets of the season 1825, be promoted to the Brevet rank of Captain, from the dates specified opposite to their names.

Lieutenant C. F. Honner, of the 2nd Regiment Light Cavalry, 14th July 1840.

Lieutenant R. H. Goodenough, of the 26th Regiment Native Infantry, 14th July 1840.

Lieutenant W. J. Morris, of the 9th Regiment Native Infantry, 16th July 1840.

No. 479 of 1840.—The following promotions are made:

6th Regiment Native Infantry.

Lieutenant (Brevet Captain) R. Farquhar to be Captain, and Ensign E. B. Eastwick to be Lieutenant, in succession to Hart resigned the service, date of Rank, 26th June 1840.

The undermentioned Officer is ranked from the dates specified opposite his name, and posted to the 6th Regiment Native Infantry, vice Eastwick promoted.

Ensign Edward Maitland Nixon, Regimental Rank 26th June 1840, Army, Rank 11th December 1839.

Bombay Castle, 25th July 1840.

No. 480 of 1840.—Mr. Samuel S. Beamish, M. D. is appointed an Acting Assistant Surgeon on this Establishment, as a temporary measure.—Date of appointment, the 20th instant.

Bombay Castle, 28th July 1840.

No. 481 of 1840.—A Field Order by Brigadier Stevenson, C. B. Commanding in Upper Scinde, dated 13th ultimo, directing Captain Warden, Deputy Commissary of Ordnance, to receive charge of the Executive Engineer's Department from Major Clibborn, as a temporary arrangement, is confirmed.

Bombay Castle, 29th July 1840.

No. 482 of 1840.—A furlough to Europe for three years, is granted to Lieutenant C. R. Dent, of the Regiment of Artillery, for the benefit of his health.

No. 483 of 1840.—In reference to Government General Order, No. 139 of 1840, dated 3rd March, appointing a Permanent Select Committee of Artillery Officers at this Presidency, the Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that the Committee assemble as occasion may require, to report upon professional subjects laid before them by His Excellency the Commander in Chief, or by the Military Board.

2nd. No alteration in Ordnance Carriages or articles of Artillery and Magazine Equipments are on any account to be received or adopted into the Service, without being previously reported upon by this Committee, to whom all such matters will invariably be referred.

3rd. The proof of all Ordnance Carriages and comparative proofs of all Powder, will be conducted by this Committee, at the Presidency.

4th. In cases when the Military Board finds cause to desire the adoption or introduction of any alteration in articles of Ordnance Equipment, it is to be submitted to Government with the Committee's report, and if the opinion of the Select Committee should be opposed to it, the question at issue will be specially brought to notice.

5th. The attention of the Committee will be particularly given to suggesting such measures, as may tend to establish and preserve uniformity in the principal articles of Ordnance Equipment, including Carriages of every description, and as will promote generally the objects contemplated under this head by the Supreme Government, in the recent assembly of the Committee of Artillery Officers of the three Presidencies, in as far as their adoption has been sanctioned for this Presidency.

6th. The Principal Commissary of Ordnance, the Agent for Gun Powder, and the Agent for Gun Carriages, are instructed to comply with written requisitions of the Committee, in aid of any experiments they may find it necessary to make.—To obtain the assistance of the necessary detail of Artillery Men for conducting experiments &c. the President will make official application to the Town Major.

1st. The Select Committee of Artillery Officers are directed to meet under the orders of the Senior at the Presidency, at such time and place as may be most convenient, with a view of considering and proposing for the sanction of Government some general rules for regulating their future course of proceedings when called on to report on professional matters coming within their range of enquiry.

2nd. The Select Committee will in general have to report on propositions laid before them by His Excellency the Commander in Chief, or by the Military Board. Any Member of the Committee, however, is to be considered competent to originate a question arising out of, and in connexion with subjects under consideration for the opinion of his Colleagues.

3rd. The Committee is particularly cautioned to avoid theories when the subject is susceptible of being submitted to the test of experiment, which it is desirable should in all practicable cases form the basis of their opinions.

4th. It is also desirable, that the whole or greater portion of the Committee should meet from time to time, and personally discuss all matters brought under their notice, in preference to the Members separately recording their sentiments in writing, without previously communicating with their Colleagues.

5th. Any Member dissenting from the majority of the Committee, will be at liberty to record his dissent, which will be submitted with the sentiments of the Committee, for the information of the Military Board and eventual decision of Government.

No. 484 of 1840.—The following appointments and orders are confirmed:—

Lieutenant Honner, of the 1st Grenadier Regiment Native Infantry, to be Adjutant to that Regiment, vice Raitt promoted; date of appointment 30th June 1840.

Ensign Fanning, of the 1st Grenadier Regiment Native Infantry, to act as Quarter Master and Pay Master to that Regiment, vice Honner; date of appointment, 30th June 1840.

Captain Raitt, of the 1st Grenadier Regiment Native Infantry, to act as Quarter Master and Pay Master to that Regiment, during the absence of Ensign Fanning, on duty or until further orders.

An order by Major Forbes, dated Camp near Kurrachee 26th ultimo, appointing Ensign Lockley of the 2nd Grenadier Regiment Native Infantry, to act as Adjutant to the Detachment of that Regiment, remaining at Kurrachee, consisting of upwards of 300 Rank and File, until further orders.

No. 485 of 1840.—Lieutenant Giberne, 16th Regiment Native Infantry, received charge of the Commissariat Department at Karrack, from Lieutenant Milne, under date the 1st ultimo.

No. 486 of 1840.—Acting Assistant Surgeon Beamish M. D. is placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander in Chief.

No. 487 of 1840.—The following Officers on the Staff, whose Regiments are in Scinde, are temporarily placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander in Chief for Regimental duty.

1st Grenadiers.

Captain Donnelly, | Lieutenant Delamotte.

5th Regiment Native Infantry.

Lieutenant Rudd.

23rd Regiment Native Infantry.

Captain Lyons, | Captain French.

Lieutenant Forbes.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
E. M. WOOD, Lieut. Col. *Secy. to Govt.*

MILITARY ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

July 25th.—Ensign H. Miles, 2d E. Regt., from Poonah.
do. 29th Major Wm. Foquett, 2d E. Regt., from Poonah.
do. do. Capt. J. Dailey, H. M. 17th Regt., from Poonah,
do. do. Capt. J. Harrison, 4th Lt. Drs., from Kirkee.
do. do. Capt. A. E. Bromwich, Do., from ditto.
do. do. Lieut. J. W. Renny, 19th Regt. N. I., from Poonah.

DEPARTURES.

July 29th.—Ensign Walter Montrion, 24th Regt. N. I., to Poonah.
do. 31st.—Ensign H. Miles, 2d E. Regt., to Poonah.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 23rd July 1840.

No. 77 of 1840.—The following temporary appointments and arrangements are confirmed.

By the Superintendent of the Indian Navy.

1. Lieutenant Drought to perform the duties of the Mate of the Clive, from the 2nd June last.
2. Henry Elsey, Quarter Master, to be Acting Gunner of the Hastings, as a temporary measure, in the room of Mr. Keel transferred to the Cleopatra, from the 4th June last.
3. Mr. J. P. Buchanan, to be Acting Gunner of the Superintendent's Office, from the 11th June last.
4. Daniel Love, to be promoted to the rank of Acting Gunner of the Schooner Mahi, from the 17th instant.
5. Mr. Assistant Surgeon Harrison, proceeding on duty to the Persian Gulf, to be accommodated with a passage to that port on board the Victoria, from the date of the sailing of that Vessel.
6. One Conductor, his wife, and two Children, proceeding to the Persian Gulf, to be accommodated with a passage to that Port on board the Victoria, from the date of the sailing of that Vessel.
7. Lieutenant Woodward, of the 1st European Regiment, proceeding on duty to Aden, to be accommodated with a passage to that Port on board the Taptee, from the date of the sailing of that Vessel.
8. Lieutenant Curtis, of the Engineers, proceeding to Aden on duty, to be accommodated with a passage to that Port on board the Taptee, from the date of the sailing of that Vessel.
9. Mr. Midshipman Constable, of the Hastings, employed on detached duty on board the Margaret Cutter, from the 15th to the 30th of May last, both days inclusive.

By Commodore C. B. Brucks, Commanding the Squadron in the Persian Gulf.

10. Captain Edmonds, Assistant to the Resident in the Persian Gulf, proceeding on political duty, to be accommodated with a passage on board the Royal Tiger, at the Commander's Table, from the 29th of October to the 5th of November 1839.

Bombay Castle, 29th July 1840.

No. 78 of 1840.—Acting Assistant Surgeon Beamish, M. D. is placed at the disposal of the Superintendent Indian Navy, for the purpose of receiving Assistant Surgeon Dias, placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander in Chief.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
E. M. WOOD., Lieut. Col. *Secy. to Govt.*

NOTIFICATION.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to announce, that a Steamer appointed to convey the Mail of September next to the Red Sea, will be despatched on Friday the 28th of August.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
E. M. WOOD, Lieut. Col. *Secy. to Govt.*
Bombay Castle, 15th July 1840.

SHIPPING ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVED.—None.

SAILED.—July 28th, The E. I. C. Sloop of War Clive, Lieut. J. P. Saunders, Comg., to Aden.

Do. Ship Bombay Castle, D. Baxter, Master, to China. *Passengers.*—Mr. Benkin, and Mr. Myers.

Do. Brig Mary Mitcheson, James McEven, Master, to London.

Do. 29th, Ship Caledonia, H. Cammell, Master, to Liverpool.

SHIPPING IN THE HARBOUR.

E. I. C. VESSELS.	E. I. C. STEAMERS.
Receiving Ship Hastings.	Victoria
SCHOONERS.	Berenice.
Shannon and Mahi.	Ceylon Govt. Steamer
CUTTERS.	Seaforth.
Margaret and Nurbudda.	

MERCHANT VESSELS.

ENGLISH.

Mahamudy.	Thetis,
Adele.	Monarch,
Sir John Herschel.	Colchester,
Julia,	Majestic.
Crown,	Lord Aucklan
Queen Victoria,	Calcutta,
Hindoostan,	Euphrates,
Wilson,	Carnatic,
British King,	John.
Earl of Durham,	Westmoreland,
Ann,	Cumbrian.

COUNTRY.

Benares.	Sir Wm. Wallace,
Fort William.	Castle Huntly,
Cauderbux.	Futhel Rahimon,
Doulut Savoy,	Drongan,
Lady Grant.	Fazel Currim,
Pittamber Savoy.	Soobrow.
Earl of Clare.	Colonel Newal.
Helen.	Aliet Rahiman.
Caroline,	Caledonia.
Charles Forbes.	John Wm. Dare.

PORTUGUESE.

Brig Simplicia.

FRENCH.

Barque Naverino.

DUTCH.

Barque Hannah.

TIME OF HIGH WATER.

JULY 1840.	MORN.	AFT.
	H. M.	H. M.
31st Friday	0 45	1 4
1st Saturday	1 24	1 41
2nd Sunday	2 1	2 17

Latest advices Received.

From *London*..... 4TH JUNE.
„ *Paris*..... 6TH Do.

DIARY OF THE WEEK.

July 31—Friday.
Aug. 1—Saturday.—Lammas day.
2—Sunday.—7th Sunday after Trinity.
3—Monday.
4—Tuesday.—Enterprise Steam Vessel (Captain Johnston) quitted the Thames for India, 1825.
5—Wednesday.—Moon First Quarter.
6—Thursday.—Transfig. of our Lord.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE.

MARRIAGE.—At Poona, on Monday the 20th Inst. at the Roman Catholic Church, by the Revd. G. E. Rodrigues, Mr. A. C. de Rozario, Clerk in the Revenue Survey Department Deccan, to Miss Quiteria de Souza.

RATES OF BOMBAY GOVT. STOCK, 30TH JULY 1840.

	Buy	Sell
5 per Cent—1828 | 29.	112-8	112
4 per Cent—.....	99	98-8

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

DEAR MR. EDITOR,—If the accompanying fragment from sketches in the Life of a Griffin is in any way worthy an humble corner in your columns it is very much at your disposal.

Your's truly,
OLD SUB.

A FRAGMENT.

* * * * Reader do you believe in ghosts? I see the mild shake of the head, the indignant sneer, and hear the loud contemptuous laugh, which would answer my question, but I don't believe ye. No, not one self declared incredulous, do I believe. As the young girl muses in her darkening chamber, ever and anon will the bright visions of love and happiness be crossed by an undefined feeling of fear, a half formed wish that some one were nigh. Behold the bold Soldier travelling wearily along at dead of night, every now and then he casts a strange and hasty look around as his heart beats quicker, why or wherefore he scarcely knows and dares not acknowledge. See the lone widow, or bereaved mother as at twilight she hastens to the grave of her earthly treasures, when the shades of evening deepen, behold how tremblingly she turns from the loved spot with dread and yet with hope. Hark how the young child implores that he may not be alone in the dim light of evening!

Yes, with one and all, there is, at particular times, an undefined feeling of dread, more unpleasant from its indistinctness, but nevertheless most sure. This dread of something uncertain, something spiritual, something above or beyond this earth, seems from its universality an instinct of our nature for which there must be some potent and existing cause; yet, it is of those things the knowledge of which hath not been given unto us; and though few will confess it, we have all at some time or other a consciousness of our weakness on this unknown point, a fearful gasping sort of dread that the spiritual essence may now and then, be permitted to re-appear fantastically embodied, or even as of old, and an awe overpowers us to think that we may perchance gaze, though even for a moment, on the shadowy spirits of an unknown world. Firmly do I believe in the occasional and visible return of the spiritual essence to this bright and beautiful world, for who could wander o'er its loveliness even for a short space, and leave it without regret, or without a hope to return.

I have before said that my poor tenement at H—— was more like a barn than a Bungalow; outer doors it had none—how I contrived to shelter myself I know not. I was ever a sad untidy fellow, no one could have entered my room for an instant and entertained a doubt of the fact; just beyond the reach of the door stood a table strewed with half finished drawings, caricatures and scraps of execrable poetry; a little to the right was the leaf of an old mess table covered with horns, flutes, flagiolets, bugles, &c not one of which I could play reputably; behind that, came a collection of guns and rifles, some without locks, some without stocks, and some without barrels; the walls were hung with old swords, Coorg knives, skins, spurs, bits, antelope and tiger heads; in a large high backed chair lay my fine old favorite dog; and in a lonely corner stood my *chak-poy*, minus sheets, on which I sometimes threw myself without undressing, and sometimes never approached, unconsciously passing the night in drawing or reading something that had struck my fancy, or thinking on days of happiness I fondly but vainly hoped were but the fortaste of deeper joys. Poor fool. I have since learnt that my first draughts of pleasure were the brightest and the purest, for truly, do the roses wither beneath our feet as we tread on in the paths of mortality.

On the particular night to which I allude, I had been to a ball given by the officers of the regiment,—and returned to my dear dark dull room with my head throbbing painfully. The brilliant scene had recalled the last ball in B—; the last time I had seen the only being, I fancied, I could ever love; alas! poor griffin! I was madly, hopelessly in love, and "who may not guess or know that misery?" As I flung off my full dress, kicked off my boots, and threw myself on my wretched *chak-poy* I strove to recall every fancied word of encouragement, I had received from *her*, whose very name, in the intensity of my boyish devotion, I seldom permitted myself to breathe,—then, by way of counterbalance I recollected every thrust of cold irony, every *Sardonic smile*, every uncertain look; I maddened o'er each bitter recollection, and the result of my retrospection, was, the determination to put an end to myself.

"My poor mother, and my sisters, dear little Kate too," I murmured, "they will grieve sadly—"but I cannot live, I cannot live to see the contemptuous laugh, to hear the pitying accent as she "talks of poor Ensign ——— confusion!" I added, turning crimson at the bare contemplation of her pity—"confusion! I will not, and cannot live to think of such degradation as *that*"! I paused to think on the easist mode of self destruction, I covered my face with my hands and shuddered. At that moment how vividly every gay hour of my young life rushed on my memory; how the still world seemed to sparkle with gems from the diadem of pleasure; my mother too, how reproachfully her words struck on my heart as when parting we wept together she bid me check my impetuous feelings; fast, fast and plentifully did the tears rush forth as I thought on her in her wretchedness, "my poor, poor mother!" again burst from me, but the struggle was short. I sprang from my bed and seized the razor from my dressing table. A cold sweat bedewed my forehead, my clammy hand scarce supported me as I clutched the table, for a long low and smothered moan proceeding from the adjoining room struck my very soul with horror. I stared wildly around there was a drizzling rain, my room was dark as Erebus, but ever and anon as the branch of a fine old mountain Neem before my window moved gently in the breeze, a streak of pale moonlight shot quivering through, rendering perhaps the loneliness and wretchdness of my chamber more perceptible. Again that horrible moan, and as the Neem branch danced in the wind, I beheld a fearful and spectral like shadow on the opposite wall.

"Almighty father!" I said as the ringing sensation in my head and rapid beating of my heart almost deprived me of the power of respiration. "Almighty Father! I too like my ancestors am going "mad, or is this more than fancy? pshaw! it is but "a coward creation of the brain to scare me from my "purpose. Fool! coward that I am." Again I raised the razor to my throat and this time more audibly than before the strange stifled, horrid groan struck on my ear, and as the moon beam darted thro' the window I beheld, O! horror of horrors, an undefined

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apparition on the wall, above which distinctly towered a fearful head crested with horns.

"Ah!" I rapidly thought, "I have scoffed at belief in the existence of the demoniac power, and lo here he is in his most horrible embodying, horns and all, arrived to convince me of my error" Nature was worked up to its utmost; I felt I could not much longer bear the agony of suspense,—with a loud yell I dashed up to the wall but nothing obstructed me, my burning forehead struck with violence against the cold chunam, the smothered moan now undoubtedly issuing from the other room encreased in loudness and length—almost wild with excitement and dread I again turned, loudly and with a fearful imprecation defying the assembled powers of darkness. I heard a rush, merciful powers! as I stood with eyes dilated, nostrils expanded and uplifted arms, the horrible demon dashed upon me. I madly sprung in the air & fell with my face to the earth. There was a tremendous crash—my doors had given way before the infuriated spectre; a loud roar that seemed to shake my bungalow to its foundation ensued—and then I heard the sharp excited cry of my noble dog at bay. A strange feeling of curiosity overcame me, and gave me new life; I sprang to my feet and darted out. "The midnight demon!" I shouted as a stifled roar of agony fell on my ear. Beneath the full rays of the pale moon in the fangs of my Herod, I beheld what had saved me from suicide but nearly caused my death by fright. Ay! as convulsed with laughter I fell back against the wall of my bungalow, I beheld——Reader what think you?————*A large Brahminy Bull!*

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

SIR,—Experientia docet. Had I dreamt of the Wasps nest, that I have disturbed by my letter of the 20th Instant, I certainly should not have troubled your devils with it, but having roused the "Warmint" to the onslaught, I needs must beat a battakee as a quietus to their wrath, and therefore this.

Surely there are some among them capable of perceiving the infatuation, the intemperate zeal of these ill judging champions, and if there are, it is to be regretted that they did not step forward to prevent such an unseemly exhibition! for no set of men unless they conspired for suicidal purpose, could have more effectually proved the truthfulness of my description of their class, indeed they prove that I drew an extremely favorable and flattering picture of them,—there are I know a few very respectable men of the class who blush for these displays, but have not the power to suppress them, while the many will applaud and glory in their folly, as therefore "Bolus" is doubtlessly "a Triton among the Minows," I must beg your permission to address a few remarks in my own defence, and that of my former letter.

Before I proceed to my object I must repeat most distinctly that this discussion has taken a direction very wide of my aim, which was merely to qualify the representation of the "*Times*" and while fully and unreservedly admitting the claims of Medical Warrant Officers to the liberal consideration of Government, to defend my own class from the depreciating tendency of remarks which could have sprung only from non acquaintance with the facts of the case.

However it is now become necessary to try the issue a little further, and this I wish to do coolly, and temperately, with a view to bringing them to a knowledge of themselves, and a proper sense of their real position. By this course I shall prove myself one of their best friends, and staunchest advocates, for I apprehend if they carry on as they now appear disposed to do, it will soon become requisite to take them down a peg or two.

In this stage of my letter I feel compelled to offer "Bolus" a bit of advice, namely to abstain from scurrility and abuse. It is a pity that he has not sense to perceive how misplaced his attempt at sarcasm is, and how injurious to his cause the whole of his tirade must prove in high quarters, where such departure from propriety and decency in subordinates are not unnoticed.

Now for the argument, Medical Warrant Officers are placed in independent Medical charge, granted; but they may yet be only qualified to treat ordinary cases, would one of them have the effrontery to pretend in the presence of a scientific Surgeon to treat or understand a case of complicated disease? in such the symptoms frequently baffle, the most consummate skill and experience of the most distinguished practitioners of Europe, yet these men would seem to advance claims to the possession of equal, if not superior science and skill! Such presumption is not to be endured; it should at once be scouted, and the otherwise useful class who have set it up be by that means saved from self stultification, It was in this view I stated my opinion of their incompetency to perform the higher operations of surgery for the successful execution of which a thorough knowledge of "minute anatomy" is essentially requisite, the cases I contemplated are not only beyond their ability to treat, but seem to be above their comprehension.

I must now come to their education, it amounts in general, perhaps to a little reading and writing in School, and a little more in the Surgery with the symbols of Apothecary's Weight. If any endeavour to improve themselves by study, "Bolus" is a bad example of the fruit of their study, it were better had he never studied, since he seems to have selected the worst models, but at School be it remembered they are taught not at the expense of their parents &c. but of Government; they are fed, clothed, and instructed gratuitously, they are apprenticed, are fed and paid still, they begin to reckon their service from boyhood, and become entitled to pension at an age when the Conductor is just entering upon or has only half completed his term of Service, born in most instances in India, of mixed blood, fed of all castes, they have every advantage on their side. As any further discussion on this subject Mr. Editor can be attended with no good to either of the disputants and possesses no interest for your readers in general; it shall here cease on my part, at the same time honestly wishing they may be successful in attaining their object.

I am Mr. Editor &c. &c.

AN ORDNANCE WARRANT OFFICER.

Bombay, 29th July 1840.

"Nothing extenuate, nor set down aught in Malice."

THE GAZETTE.

Friday, July 31, 1840.

AN Inquest was held on Wednesday last on the body of a man of the Purwaree Caste, who had been kicked by a Horse, in the early part of the morning, in a stable on the Esplanade, and a Verdict returned of Accidental Death.

WE have received another account of the Ghizni Fancy Ball at Poona on the 23rd, from our friend, Hop. Our Correspondent says "that he never witnessed a happier party than that assembled to do honor to the Heroes of the day." The Governor and Commander-in-Chief's parties were present on the festive occasion. The Dancing was kept up with the greatest spirit until 3. A. M. The Rooms were beautifully decorated, and a view of the Ghizni Gateway with the assault of the British Column under showers of missiles from the Affghans who crowded the walls elicited universal admiration.

Flags and Military Trophies decorated the Walls—Jews, Turks, and Hereticks, were dispersed among the groups of gay dancers in every variety of costume. Spaniards, Poles, Contrabandistas, Monks, and Mahommedans Persians and Affghans, each in his national dress mingled among the groups. But oh, what should be said of the Ladies, or rather Divinities, who dazzled the feeble eye!!. A Novice made every heart palpitate lest she should prefer the Icy charms of celibacy, to compassionating one of the many who worshipped at her shrine. A Quakeress looked indeed as if she was moved by the spirit of Terpsichore. A Turkish lady made the men long to take a peep into the Harems of the East, a Swiss brought recollections of Beauty and a Chalet. Emblems of Day and Night appeared, one all joyous, and the other lustrous. Falstaff essayed to woo a Merry Wife. *Paul Pry* came over his eternal umbrella, and an *Old Gentleman* with senile garrulity deplored the *juwabs* he had received, and he was such a nice old man that we rather wonder at his ill luck, particularly as he might have given a chance, of a speedy and comfortable *jointure*. When supper was announced the shot of Champaign Corks, and the clatter of Knives and Plates proclaimed that the refreshment, which was splendid, was welcome to the assembled guests. Little time was spent over the Viands. A speedy return to the Ball room showed a renewed spirit for the sprightly dance, which continued uutil 3, when the Ladies retired, though pressed by a line of Moore's "Fly not yet" over the door, to lengthen their sojourn—The Male sex returned to the Banquet and Daylight witnessed their return to their mournful dwellings to repent of late hours on "Hock and Soda Water."

THE Prospectus of the Bombay Races has at length been received, and we lay the Bill of Fare before the Sporting Public. There are two new Prizes to be contended for. The Outram and Elliott Cups—both instituted in honor of zealous supporters of the Turf. We have no doubt that they will be spiritedly contested, and we shall look forward to February next for some of the best Racing which has ever signalized the old Byculiah Course.

WE are much concernd to learn that Fever of a bad description is again prevalent at Rajcote, and that the 3rd Cavalry are suffering severely therefrom, having 3 Officers and Forty Men sick. This used to be considered one of the best and healthiest Stations of the Army, but it appears lately to have got a character for unhealthiness to which all the Camps in Guzzerat and Kattywar, are occasionally liable. Even Kaira was for some time thought salubrious, but a sickly season caused it to be deserted, and the remains of spacious Barracks and one of the prettiest Churches in India, surrounded by noble Trees, and among waving Crops alone indicate the spot once thronged with Europeans, and the busy scene of many a splendid and festive gala day.

WE have received another letter from a Warraut Officer. We would suggest that the mooted point between the Subordinate Medical Service and the Warrant Officers is almost worn threadbare. We are friendly to both parties and would like to see an equal meed of justice awarded to them. We are of opinion the pay of all parties is insufficient for the duties they perform; they are most valuable servants, and duty cannot be carried on without them. In conclusion we think their interests are identified and that the Fable of the Bundle of Sticks should be kept in remembrance. They are all children of one Master (if not Father) the Government.

WE have been informed that an highway robbery with violent assault and death of a Native occurred near Courla on the Tannah road, a few nights ago, but particulars have not reached us, we have frequently travelled that road at all hours and observed the paucity of Police Peons on the highway, and want of activity in that Department. It will be well if the authorities look to this and if a little more sand be thrown on the road, to bind the sharp stones, the poor Bullock and Cart men will have less reason to deplore the miserable state of their sore footed Beasts, especially those who supply the markets of Bombay with indispensable necessaries.

THE cold blooded murder of the unfortunate Ex-Nawab of Kurnool as reported in the Madras Journals, will excite the commiseration of every feeling heart. After surviving a sanguinary conflict in which he bravely defended his hereditary dominions to the last, amid showers of bullets and the sweep of Sabres, among the Tombs of his ancestors, he was reserved to meet his fate at the peaceful altar of a Christian Church. So inscrutable are the decrees of Providence! Peace be to his manes! He was a gallant Soldier and his dying wish that his body might be buried in his ancestral sepulchres, on which ground he threw his last stake for freedom and Empire, will exact a tribute of admiration from every heroic mind, and cause regret that so gallant an enemy could not have been converted into a firm and strenuous ally. We fear that the Musselman population of India, especially the higher ranks have had their minds alienated from the British sway in India by designing agents of Powers at variance with us. Truth compels us to say that the high caste Mahommedan is pre-eminently a Gentleman, and we only trust that events will prove to those of that persuasion who occupy a high position among their brethren, that it will as much redound to their honor as interest, to remain firm in their allegiance to the British sway. The Monarch of Delhi has become a Phantom King. The very City of the Ghiznivides is now garrisoned by British Forces. Any hopes of subverting a Power so firmly planted will end in ruin and confusion to the Instigators. India is becoming known to her rulers. The prejudices and customs of her children are not only held inviolate but protected, every man lives under his Vine and his Fig Tree in peace. That such a state is unfavorable to the turbulent and ambitious is true, but they form a small number among the Millions of our subjects in India. She has for years been the common battle field of Asia. It is time the Temple of Janus should be shut, and that peaceful Arts should prevail. We shall then see India with her immense resources carrying her commerce to the remotest parts of the earth, and her children happy and satisfied under a mild Government, will forget their woes in the enjoyment of plenty and peace.

"MURDER OF THE EX-NAWAUB of KURNOOL.—Our Trichinopoly correspondent writes that the unfortunate Ex-Nawaub of Kurnool was murdered on Sunday last by one of his people: the following are the details of the event as communicated to us:—

"You are aware that the Nawaub of Kurnool who arrived here a few weeks ago, has been since, a State Prisoner at large within the Fort of Trichinopoly. His Highness yesterday morning expressed a wish to go and see the ceremonies of the Church Service performed in the Catholic Chapel Several of his attendants hearing this, besought the Nawaub as a "True Believer" not to go amongst the *Kafirs* when at prayer, but their request made no impression upon the Nawaub, who announced his intention to go; and he accordingly proceeded to the Church with a few personal attendants and some of the Company's Sepoys. Room was immediately made for the Nawaub and a chair having been placed for him he sat down, and his attendants were standing around him, when suddenly one of them snatching a *Kuthar* from his girdle stabbed his master in the breast. The sepoys instantly dashed at the murderer and seized him actually before he could draw his weapon from the wound. The unfortunate Nawaub was then conveyed to his house and information sent to the collector who came immediately with medical aid. Hopes were at first entertained that the wound would not prove fatal but such were without foundation, and the unfortunate prince gradually sank and breathed his last at 8 o'clock the same evening. The Collector remained with him to the last and received the Nawaub's wishes; he requested that his body might be conveyed for interment to the *Durgah* at Toralpore, wherein lie the bones of his Ancestors; and further that the British Government would place his son over the state of Kurnool and protect and maintain the ladies of his family. The causes assigned to this bloody deed are two. One of which is that the murderer had been punished by the Nawaub a few days previously on suspicion of having stolen a silver *paundawn*. This however is not believed and it is more generally supposed that the assassin had an idea that the Nawaub was about to turn Christian from his going to the Church and was determined to prevent him. We have had abundance of rain in this Zillah and grain of all kinds is becoming cheaper."—*United Service Gazette, July 17.*

WE present our readers with an account from the Calcutta India Review of an invention by John Dennett Esq. of the Isle of Wight, "for Improvements in War Rockets, and in "the methods and apparatus for applying the "powers of Rockets for the purpose of obtaining communication with Vessels which are "stranded, or in other situations of danger." We are only sorry that we cannot give the explanatory Plates. Atho' the apparatus is principally intended for communicating from a Ship to a Wreck, there is little doubt it might be employed with equal advantage from the Shore, and as the whole appears cheap enough, we think it ought to have a trial here, and we only wish some such means had been at hand on the 17th and 18th of June last, when it is probable, many valuable lives might have been saved:—

"My next object relates to improvements for the extension of my system of applying the power of rockets for saving lives from shipwreck, by enabling the crew of a vessel at sea to take out the crew of another which is waterlogged, or otherwise in danger of foundering, in which state they are so frequently fallen in with, and from the great difficulty, and sometimes impossibility of relieving them by the means at present resorted to, they are too often necessarily abandoned to their fate, and the people left to perish after the most dreadful and protracted sufferings. The object of rescuing my fellow creatures from this most horrible of all descriptions of wreck, to which the seaman in his innumerable dangers is exposed (though its appalling circumstances, which often place him beyond the reach of human aid, are not witnessed by the eye of benevolence on shore, and consequently are not so generally understood and provided against as those which happen upon our coast), I endeavour to accomplish as follows: The vessel intending to render the assistance having taken the most eligible position to leeward of the wreck, and obtained a communication by means of a rocket and apparatus which I have previously invented, and which are well known, for the use of ships; she then by means of the rocket line, sends on board self inflating life-slings, which I have invented for the purpose, to which is previously bent a rope, running through a tail block, lashed to the yard-arm and through a leading block near the deck. A guy is also bent to one of the thimbles at the lower part, and when hauled on board the wreck, another guy is bent to it, instead of the rocket line. It is then ready to be alternately hauled from one vessel to the other. Into these slings a man places himself, sitting astride the seat which crosses them, and then, on giving a signal with his hand, comes overboard, when he will be immediately hoisted on board the other vessel by the whip-fall at the yard-arm. When in the slings he is perfectly secure, for he can neither sink nor be washed out of them, and is quite protected from injury should he chance to swing against the side or rigging whilst being hoisted in. These self-inflating life slings are constructed in the following manner. I take three strong hoops, like mast-hoops, large enough for a stout man to pass easily through them; across one of these I fix a narrow board, which forms a seat, the upper side of which I pad with cork shavings and canvass, I then connect them firmly together with white rope, the ends of which are spliced together to form double-slings, which cross underneath the seat, and to the four parts of the rope; the hoops are then securely seized at the necessary distance apart. In the two bights of the rope above the hoops is seized a large brass-thimble, to which the whip-fall bends for hoistings. Two other thimbles are also fixed by straps on the opposite sides of the lower hoop, to which the guys are to be bent when in use. On the outside of the frame of hoops is securely fixed an air-vessel, composed of canvass or other material, rendered perfectly air water tight, by a solution of caoutchouc or other fit waterproof composition. It may be made of various forms, but perhaps the most eligible is that of a short cylinder, terminating at bottom by a truncated cone; two or three narrow hoops are securely fixed inside of the outer coat of the cylindrical part, to keep its circumference extended. In the upper end of this cylinder is fixed a short stop cock of largish bore, the plug of which may screw in, or turn, in the ordinary manner. It is evident that when not in use, the machine may be compressed, so as to bring the hoops close together, and it will then be nearly flat, and will occupy but very little room. Now, supposing it to be in this condition, with the stop cock open, if we gradually extend it to its full dimensions by pulling at the opposite ends, the pressure of the atmosphere will cause the air to rush in through the opening of the cock, until it completely fills the space within, the stop-cock being then turned will securely retain it. By this simple operation it becomes self-inflated, and capable of floating a very considerable weight. But, in case it be desirable to obtain a higher degree of inflation, I attach a small force-pump, or injector, which is a small cylinder, formed of the same material as the air-vessel itself; the circumference of this cylinder or pump, is kept extended by a spiral wire or series of small hoops, whilst it is capable of being compressed and extended in the direction of its length. The top and bottom of this cylinder are formed of wood or other fit material, in each of which is an air-tight valve, opening inwards, and closed by a slight spring, and across the top is attached a handle. By briskly working this cylinder, or in other words extending and contracting it in the direction of its length, more air may be forced in.

These self-inflating life-slings may also be used with great advantage for conveying the people to the shore from a stranded ship, when suspended to a block, traversing on an hawser, for which purpose they will be infinitely more safe and convenient than a cot, or other apparatus at present in use.

They may also be used with equal advantage in rescuing the people from a vessel wrecked at the foot of a perpendicular cliff, as Portland, Freshwater, &c, when attached to a cliff-gin which I have contrived for that purpose. This is represented in the drawing. No. 3.

My next improvement is to enable persons in either of the cases above mentioned, to use a combination of the rocket power, by which means the line may be carried out to a much greater distance than usual, or a much larger line be conveyed if circumstance require it, and this without making any change or alterations in the apparatus previously supplied, which I consider an object of great importance, as ships and stations already equipped, can immediately avail themselves of the advantages which it offers at a very trivial expense. This I accomplish by connecting the rockets together, by means of shackles, or clamps of iron which go on over the rockets and secure with screws. One of these fixes round the rockets at the lower ends, close to the vents, and another immediately above the upper one is fixed a wood-chock or saddle, with semi-circular ends, which form a seat for that part of the rockets, and supports them firmly at the distance required, by the intervention of the poles. This chock is fixed to the iron clamp only at one side, which leaves the clamp at liberty to spring open when the screw is slackened, which renders it easily to be slipped on or off over the ends of the rockets. One or more clamps of a smaller size are slipped on over the poles, and screwed fast to keep them together in a proper position. In order that the two rockets may ignite at the same instant by the priming of the lock of the rocket frame, I connect their vents by a leader composed of several strands of cotton or worsted quick match, which leader is covered with a tube of cloth rendered waterproof by a solution of caoutchouc or other composition. Each end of this leader is fixed to a cross of copper or brass, two arms of which are bent at right angles, so as to enter the vent of the rocket into which they are pushed, and by their elasticity they expand and retain the leader in its position. The other two arms reach across the vent and form stops, to prevent it being pushed into the rocket too far. The ends of the leader go through the centres of these spring-crosses, and project about an inch into the vents of the rockets. To the centre of this leader is attached another limb of the same description, long enough to reach into the pan of the locks; this end being well primed, will ignite by the sparks and convey the fire simultaneously to both rockets. These arrangements are explained in drawing, No. 4."

Indian Intelligence.

PENANG.

SUPPLY OF TREASURE.

We are happy to announce that *Diana* has brought the much desired and anxiously looked for auxiliary to the public treasury of this Station (nearly drained on account of the disbursements for the China Expedition) amounting to about two lakhs and a half of Company's Rupees.—As the public establishments will for some time be necessarily paid in this coin, we hope *ad-interim* to receive the ideas of correspondents in regard to its present relative value with the Spanish Dollar in this market, compared with the loss of exchange that it is to be received at.—*Gazette, June 20.*

THE GOVERNOR.

The Steamer *Diana* started at day light yesterday morning, on her return to Singapore, and it is said will immediately convey the Honorable the Governor to this Station, and will afterwards be at the disposal of the Honorable the Recorder for circuit down the Straits.—*Ibid.*

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CHINA EXPEDITION.

Private accounts from Singapore by the Governor Doherty mention, that H. M. Ship Melville, bearing the flag of H. E. Rear Admiral the Hon'ble George Elliot, C. B., with the Blonde and Pylades in company, reached that station from the Cape of Good Hope on the 16th instant, and sailed two days afterwards for China. H. M. Ships Minden 74, the Modeste 18, and five Frigates (names not ascertained) in addition to several Gun Brigs, were hourly expected from England to join the Naval force proceeding on the Expedition. The Admiral, we perceive from an article in the *Free Press* which has been transferred into our columns, had seized a Chinese Junk as she was sailing out of Singapore on her way to the province of Amoosee, and detained three others that were then in the roads partly laden for the same destination, but which were all subsequently released under the circumstances stated by our contemporary. As soon as the intelligence of these proceedings reached this Settlement, though unconfirmed by any official document, or the receipt of the public organ of Singapore (the *Free Press*) the Chinese shippers of goods for and passengers proceeding to Macao in the Portuguese Brig Semplecia, now loading in the harbour, took the alarm, and such were their fears of inevitable loss and utter ruin, that offers were made to Captain Almeida, either to purchase their shipments at a discount payable to their friends in China, or to re-land the whole with a forfeiture of half freight. Fortunately, however, the *Free Press* of the 18th reached us in good time, and by explaining the contents of the article we have alluded to, the fears of our Chinese friends were allayed, and their annual remittances go on as originally intended.—*Gazette, June* 27.

COMMERCIAL REMARKS.

IMPORTS FROM EUROPE.

Cotton Manufactures.—There have been no importations since our last, and the only sales we hear of, are those undermentioned. The demand is declining.

200 pieces Grey Cambrics, at 3-20s. per piece.
300 ditto....do. Maddapolams at 2-45s. per do.
400 ditto....do. Domestics at 68s. and 69 per corge.
200 ditto Bleached Maddapollams at 35s. per do.

Grey Longcloths.—Fair inquiry.

Maddapollams.—Middling qualities inquired after and transactions reported.

Cambrics.—Inquiries for coarse qualities continue A sale noticed.

Turkey Red Cloth.—Stout and good colours inquired after and stocks low.

Handkerchiefs.—We hear of no transactions this week, though the demand continues.

Chindies.—Inquired for, but we hear of no sales.

Salendangs.—Saleable at quotations.

Sasongs.—In moderate inquiry.

Twist Grey Mule.—The demand is now limited and dull, and only low rates offered.

Woollens, Spanish Stripes.—We are not aware of any sales this week.

Matals, Iron.—We are not informed of any extensive transactions since our last.

Lead Pig.—Limited inquiry.

Ditto Sheet.—Occasional demand.

Copper Sheathing.—Scarce and much wanted.

Muskets.—Continue in demand, though the market is well supplied, and we hear of no sales since our last.

Brandy.—Common quantity much wanted. Finer descriptions scarce with good inquiry.

Wines and Beer.—Retailing at quotations. Good ripe Beer much wanted.

Oilman's Stores.—Getting scarce.

Confectionary.—Well supplied.

Bottles and Corks.—Market supplied.

IMPORTS FROM BENGAL, SUMATRA, THE PENINSULA AND ADJACENT COUNTRIES.

Beetlenut.—Small importations since our last, and rather extensive exportations to Rangoon and Arrakan.

Pepper.—About 1800 piculs have been imported during the week, and we hear of purchases of about 1200 piculs at from 4-92½. to Drs. 5 and Drs. 5 12½ per picul.

Ditto White.—No transactions are reported this week.

Tin.—Continues to rise, and we hear of purchases of about 120 picules at Drs. 16-12. per picul.

Rattans.—The importations are trifling this week, and no purchases are reported. We learn, however, that shipments are being made for the Calcutta market by the vessels now in the harbour for that port.

Opium.—Sales are reported of 2 chests Benares at drs. 288 in barter for tea and of 5 chests at drs. 275 and drs. 280 per chest cash.

Cutch.—A sale of 270 piculs is noticed at drs. 3-50 per picul.

Piece Goods.—We hear of sales of 20 corges Brown Punjum at drs. 60 per corge.

Gunny Bags.—Scarce and in demand.

Grain Rice.—Small importations. We learn of a sale of 500 bags Ballam at drs. 2 per bag.

Wheat.—No transactions are reported this week. The market is pretty well supplied.

Gram.—Retailing at quotations.

Exchanges—Calcutta and English Bills offering, but no transactions are reported. Government Treasury closed.—*Ibid.*

SINGAPORE.

BATAVIA.

By the arrival of the Westminister from Batavia, we have received Java Courante from the 23rd May to the 6th instant, from which we give the following Anjer Shipping Report :—

May 18. H. N. M. Schooner Zephyr, Clyver, from Batavia for Padang with troops

23. American ship Panama, Benjamin, from New York, 23d February, for China.

25. British ship John Dugdale, McGowan, from Singapore 11th May, for London; British ship Aden, Ponsonby, from China, for Cowes.

26. British ship James Matheson, Millward, from Singapore, 12th May, for London.

29. British ship Sophia, Wm. John, from Sydney, 12th April, for Singapore,

31. French ship Rose, P. Costly, for Havre, 12th February, for Manila with 10 passengers.

Private letters from Batavia of 6th instant, state that business generally continued very dull. In Piece Goods there was nothing doing and little prospect of improvement. In produce—Sugars were quite neglected, and no purchases for shipment to Europe were being made. Coffee continued to rise—Samarang had been sold at *f* 40, and it was expected that the next lot offering would being *f* 42 per picul. Padang was much wanted and *f* 32 *a* 33 would be given for the first arrivals, contracts deliverable in a month having been made at *f* 31, each in advance. Arrack was very scarce and first sort in demand at *f* 85 per league. Gin had been bought at *f* 11½ per case for shipment to Singapore. Exchange was failing ; *f* 12½ was the last transaction, but it was not expected to go below *f* 12½ for some time. There were no vessels loading at Batavia for Europe. The Columbine at Batavia, the Earl of Eldon at Samarang, Planter, Wilmot and Woodbridge at Sourabaya were all loading for Sydney, food being again scarce and high there. Nothing was further known regarding the rumoured public sales of produce.

The Dutch barque Blora and Hamb, bark Georg Henrick were under despatch for Singapore with large supplies of Arrack and Gin.

Since writing the above the Georg Henrick has arrived, also the Orixa from Liverpool.—*Free Press, June* 18.

SINGAPORE PRICE CURRENT, JUNE 18.

EASTERN ARTICLES.

Grain, Rice.—Has advanced a little---and Siam White has been sold at Sp. Dlrs. 60 to 63. A few bags of Bengal have been sold at Sp. Dlrs. 2¼ per bag. Wheat.---Large supplies and sales have been made at Sp. Dlrs. 3½ and 3¾ per bag. Gram.---Well supplied and retailing quotations.

Ores and Metals.---Antimony Ore.---None, and in no demand. Gold Dust.---Pahang is in demand at Sp. Dlrs. 27¼ to Sp. Dlrs. 27½, at which purchases have been made. Tin.---Straits has been bought at Sp. Dlrs. 16 to 16¾ per picul during the week.

Cotton Goods.---Bengal and Madras Piece Goods ---Some inquiry for Bengal chintzes, but we have heard of no transactions.

Opium. Bengal.---A few chests of Benares have been imported from Penang during the week. After the arrival of the steamer *Enterprize* on the 11th instant, with accounts of a further rise in Calcutta, holders became more firm, and Patna has since been sold at Sp. Dlrs. 290, 295, and 300, and Benares at Sp. Dlrs. 268 to 275 per chest, which are about the present rates, but the demand is dull, and the stock still considerable, although the small junks must have taken much more than was expected. Malwa.---The *Young Queen* brought a few chests for this market which have been sold at Sp. Dlrs. 415 per chest. Further supplies of Malwa are daily expected by the *Mahmoodie*, which left Bombay for this and China before the *Young Queen*.

Miscellaneous.---Arrack.---Large arrivals from Java and no demand, at Sp. Dlrs. 20 per half leaguer, at which there are sellers. Camphor, China.---None and much wanted. Cassia Lignea. Last sale Sp. Dlrs. 11 per picul. Little in the market. Coffee ---None in first hands we believe---last sale of Camphor at Sp. Dlrs. 8⅛ per picul. Cotton.---Little or no demand---the Junks being supplied. Cubebs---are saleable at Sp. Dlrs. 9 per picul. Cutch---Last sales were at Sp. Dlrs. 3½, which holders now refuse. Gambier---has been sold at Sp. Dlrs. 2-30 to 3⅜ per picul, during the week.---Gunny Bags.---Well supplied---and only saleable by retail at Sp. Dlrs. 7½ per 100. Hides, Buffaloe.---In demand at Sp. Dlrs. 4 to 4½ per picul. Rattans---are still dull at quotations. Sago.---Pearl, in demand at Sp. Dlrs. 2-20 to 2-30 and Flour at about same rate. Saltpetre.---Stock reduced to a very few bags, and a small supply of good would likely bring quotations. Sapan-wood.---Siam and Manila roots have been sold at Sp. Dlrs. 1½ per picul. Raw Silk.---Only a few chests of very inferior in the market---good No. 3 Canton is wanted at quotations, Spices.---1st sort---Bencoolen---Nutmegs and Mace have been sold at Sp. Dlrs. 100 and 2nds. at Sp. Dlrs. 80 per picul. Black Pepper, Rhio and Singapore---have been sold at Sp. Dlrs. 5-10 and Soosoo and Delhi at Sp. Dlrs. 27½ per picul. White has been sold at Sp. Dlrs. 42½ and Long at Sp. Dlrs. 6 to 6½ per picul. Stick lac is still in no demand. Segars---Manila 4 superiors are selling, in a few boxes at a time at Sp. Dlrs. 8 per 1, 000, Sugar---Some small parcels of Siam have been imported during the week, but we have not heard of any sales. Junk Tea.---The market is nearly bare. Tortoise-shell.---Some small parcels of inferior offering

Exchanges. On London.---Private Bills at 6 months' sigbt have been sold at 4s. 9d. On Calcutta.---The Treasury is closed, and Private Bills are scarce at 220.

Freights. To London.---The *John Knox* is despatched this-day for London. The *Geo. Fife, Layton, City of Adelaide* and *Sophia* are loading for London. The *Westminster*, from N. S. Wales and Batavia, has arrived in search of freight.

SIAM.

During the week the Ariel has arrived from Siam with letters from Bankok to the 12th ultimo, which do not however supply any intelligence of importance in addition to what we last laid before our readers from the same quarter. The China junks were all on the eve of departure for different ports of the empire, appearing to believe they would not be meddled with if they did not go to Canton.

The market for Piece Goods was very low, and the junks from this port were selling at extremely reduced rates. The market was rather barer of produce, with no alteration in previous rates. The king has laid up one of his vessels, the Victory, in ordinary, having found her rather a losing concern and too large for a merchantman trading between this and Siam, and it was expected he would do the same with the Caledonia.—*Ibid.*

DEATH OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF NETHERLANDS INDIA.

Batavia papers received by the Westminster announce the decease of His Excellency Lieut. General De Eerens, Commander of the order of the Netherland Lion, Knight of William's Military Order of the third class, Chevalier of the Legion of Honor ; Governor General of Netherlands India, and Commander of H. N. M. Land and Naval Forces Eastward of the Cape of Good Hope. He expired on the evening of the 30th May last, at twenty minutes past 8 o'clock.

Count Van Hogendorn by the death of General De Eerens, becomes acting Governor-General of Netherlands India.

The same papers give the following brief outline of the life and services of his excellency :—

General De Eerens was one of the few that survived the memorable campaigns of Spain and Russia,—a veteran soldier who had obtained celebrity by his military achievements, and rose from grade to grade solely through the merit of his own actions. In later times in the capacity of director general of the war department, he gained the confidence of the King and of, his Royal Highness Prince Frederick. During his administration the notorious Bonjal in Sumatra was taken by our arms, and tranquillity permanently restored in that island. In Celebes also, hostilities that had lasted for years were terminated by an honorable peace concluded with the state of Boni. In every other quarter tranquility and order were preserved.

Dominique Jacques De Eerens was born at Alkmaar on the 17th of March 1781, and when scarcely 17 years of age entered the Dutch Military service. After having been made an officer on the field of battle in December 1800, he was promoted in 1809 to the rank of Lieut.-Colonel, Chief Esquire of the mounted body-guard of the King, was one of the great Dutch deputation to the Emperor of the French when the kingdom of Holland was incorporated with the Empire, and then entered the French service as *Chef debataillon*, with the rank of first Major of the 1st Regt. of the archers of the Imperial guard.

While in the French service he was made prisoner of war at Dantzic ; and in 1814 he re-entered the service of Holland. In 1826 he was advanced to the rank of Lieut. General, then, Inspector of the Infantry, and General of division, and in 1829, to the post of Director-General of the war department.

His first campaigns were those of Holland in 1799, when he was wounded in the right thigh. His next, in Germany 1800 and 1801, where he secured a brother officer out of the hands of the enemy during a sally of the Austrian garrison from the citadel of Wurzbourg. His promotion from the rank of Cadet to Lieutenant on the field of battle was the reward of this achievement.

He was present in the different campaigns which distinguish the era from 1803 to 1815, in Spain, Portugal, Russia, and at the siege of Dantzic, in the course of which he received wounds in the left shoulder and in the chin. On a particular occasion (Oct. 1812) when the Cossacks made an attempt to carry off the Emperor, and had nearly taken him by surprise, they were driven back by a charge of the deceased. This gallant exploit obtained for him at Smolensk the post of Adjutant, and in August 1813 that of Colonel. At the head of a squadron of French Chasseurs, and Polish Lancers, he took a redoubt by a sally during the siege of Dantzic, and drove the enemy back into their trenches.

He was afterwards employed by the King on special military missions, in one of which the Duke of Nsssau, honored him with the gift of gold suff-box, with his initials in brilliants.

It was the express wish of the deceased that his fueral should take place in the most unostentatious) manner, and accordingly on the 2d instant (June his remains were deposited in the vaults in the government Gardens at Buitenzorg, in a spot pointed out by himself, under the usual military salute.—*Ibid.*

CALCUTTA.

The sale of the Barque *Virginia* realized 18,500 Rs. at the Exchange on Saturday last ; she will we understand, be quite an acquisition to the purchaser, and may be profitably employed at the present time.—*Commercial Advertizer, July* 13.

Oppression.—Our readers will probably remember that we wrote not long ago regarding the oppressive conduct of two Burkundazes, who were appointed to prevent the Manje s of ferry boats at the Howra Ghaut from taking more than eight men at a time in their respective boats, but we are not able to say why the very active and praiseworthy Magistrate of the Twenty-four Pergunnahs has not to this day taken any measures to suppress the evil. It is much to be regretted that such oppressions are permitted to be practised in the district of so well disposed and circumspect an officer. We, therefore, write upon the subject again in order to put the worthy Magistrate in mind of the misconduct of the two Burkundazes which he might have forgotten.

On the 17th Assar, about 7 o'clock in the morning, as a friend of ours was standing at the Howrah Ghaut waiting for a boat to cross over to Calcutta, he observed, the Burkundazes behaved very violently and unjustly towards the people. It is the magistrates order that no more than eight men should be permitted to go in each boat. But the Burkundazes have their own rules as to the number of passengers that should be allowed to get into a boat. If a manjee refuses to give them pice, he is not permitted to carry more than four men, but if he wishes to gratify their cupidity with a small douceur he may carry as many as twenty persons in his boat without the Burkundazes making any objection. They are also in the habit of forcibly taking *tolas* from such persons as come to the Ghaut in order to cross over, with ananas, mangoes, pumplenose, and other fruits and vegetables. One day a poor man was coming to Calcutta with a basket of *jhingas* and *dantas*, one of the Burkundazes demanded from him sixteen *jhingas* and eight *dantas*, The vegetable vender offered him four *jhingas* and two *dantas*, upon which the Burkundaz was greatly enraged, and flatched the man such a hard slap, that he immediately fell down. He was, therefore, obliged to give the man in authority, the number of *jhingas* and *dantas* that was demanded, before he could come to Calcutta. We trust now that the Magistrate of the 24 Pergunnas will attend to the oppressive practices we have described. If he will enquire of the manjees at the Howra Ghaut he will be satisfied with the truth of our satement.—*Bhaskur.*

Oopodesh Kotha.—During the last week, Srijut Babo Krishno Mohun Bundopaddhya, who generally goes by the name of the "Reverend Krishno Mohon," and who preaches the Christian religion in the new church on the East of Hudwa has been so kind as to present us with a copy of the above mentioned work "Oopodesh Kotha." This book contains two hundred and twelve pages. We have not, however, from want of sufficient time, been able to peruse it throughout. As far as we have read, we are of opinion, much praise is due to Baboo Krishno Mohon, whose composition in the Bengali language is excellent. In the first part of the work, his observations on the existence of a Supreme Being are certainly very just, and his arguments in favor of the truth of Christianity do him great credit. He has not failed to exert all his powers in placing in a proper light the religion which he has embraced—*Bhaskur.*

(*From a Correspondent.*)

Robbery in the 24 Pergunahs.—On Wednesday last, the 1st instant, a dacoitee took place in the Kacharee of one Jaynarain Bhuttacharjee, situated at Atghurah, a small village on the east of Bareepore in the district of 24 Pergunahs. It was about midnight when a gang of dacoits, armed with swords, spears, muskets &c, rushed into the Kacharee, and by their outcries, spread terror in the neighbourhood. One Ramdhun Ghose, of the gwalla caste, a man past middle age, courageously advanced with a club in hand to the defence of the Kacharee and prevent the plunder ; but none coming to his aid, the chowkedars being either not forthcoming, or idle spectators of what was going on was surrounded by the ruffians and pierced through by a spear, so that he died on the spot. The darogah is now engaged in making the usual so-ruthal, but has not yet been able to trace the real perpetratres. When it is recollected that that part of the districts of 24 Pergunnahs has already within the last two or three years been seven or eight times visited by dacoits, who have butchered no less than four individuals as particularized below, the ruling authorities will see the necessity for immediately adopting such measures of reform in the Police as will afford due security of the lives, property, &c., of the inhabitants for which they are smartly taxed.

In Airachee,..... 1
In Rajpoor,..... 1
In Gurria Haut,..... 1
In Atghurra,..... 1
4

FLOATING BRIDGE COMPANY.

The Floating Bridge Company seems now afloat. At the meeting held yesterday at the Town Hall, the following resolutions were adopted, and Calcutta may ere long hope to see the disgrace of its imperfect and dangerous ferries removed. Mr. Prinsep entered into some details of what had been done by him and expressed his confidence Government would not only view the undertaking favorably, but extend to it a support commensurate to its importance. When we dwell upon the advantages with which the Floating Bridge is fraught, both to the people and their rulers, there can be little doubt that both would unite to give the proposition full effect. We shall not keep our readers from the proceedings at the meeting, but reserve our remarks on them for a more convenient season :—

"The following resolutions were put to the vote and carried *nem con.*

"1st.—Moved by Wm. Fergusson and seconded by Mr. Samuel Smith. "That a company be formed called the Steam Ferry Bridge Company ; to consist of 2000 Shareholders—each share amounting to one hundred rupees, with the option of increasing the capital as required. That an application be made to Government for a local act of incorporation similar to that granted to the Bonded Warehouse Association, and that a deed of co-partnership be prepared forthwith for submission with our petition. That the affairs be conducted by a Committee of seven Directors, three of whom shall form a quorum, the Directors to choose their own Chairman and Secretary. That Half yearly Meetings bo held for presenting Reports, and Statements of Expenditure and Receipts, and that the accounts be closed on each 30th June, when at the Annual Meeting immediately subsequent to this date, the Directors for the following year shall be chosen by the Subscribers.

"2.—Moved by Mr. Wm. Prinsep, and seconded by Captain Vint,—That a call be made forthwith for payment of 50 Cors.' Rs. per Share and for promissory notes payable in 6 months for the remaining 50. The whole to be placed in the Union Bank for realization.

"3.—Moved by John Cowie and seconded by Capt. Vint.—That instructions be sent to Capt. Henderson to contract with Mr. Rendell for two complete iron boats, engines, chains, and spare gear, to be sent in separate vessels with all despatch, and a man to put them together. Captain Henderson to receive commission upon the gross amount at 2½ per cent and to inspect the getting up, shipping, insuring, &c. &c.

"4.—Moved by Major Davidson and seconded by Mr. Stirling,—That £5,000 be at once remitted to Rickards, Little and Co. to be held at Capt. Henderson's disposal for this purpose only—and that the remittance be completed as soon as furnished, with the contracts and date of completion.

"5.—Moved by Mr. Wm. Prinsep and seconded by Major Davidson,—That an order be sent through Captain Henderson, for a small iron steam boat with powerful engine, capable of tugging a vessel to and from the moorings or across the chains, limiting the cost thereof to £1200.

"6th.—Moved by Mr. Stirling and seconded by Mr. W. Fergusson,—That an application be made to Government for permission to prepare the Road approaches without delay, so as to become hardened and seasoned during the rains.

"7th.—Moved by Mr. W. Prinsep and seconded by Capt. Vint,—That the following gentlemen be elected Directors for the ensuing year—Mr. D. C. Smyth, Mr. E. Stirling, Major Davidson, Mr. J. Cowie, Mr. J. Colquhoun, Mr. W. Fergusson, Mr. W. Prinsep."—*Comml. Adver, July* 8.

THE CHINESE TEA CULTIVATORS.

It appears that we were in error, in reporting the other day, that the Chinamen engaged by the Assam Committee, to proceed to Assam as tea cultivators, had been causelessly dismissed by the Superintendents in charge of them. It was owing to their own foolish attempts at extortion that they were discharged. From the time of starting, these men had behaved in a very disorderly manner, and would not brook any controul. When off Pubnah, they assailed the boatmen, and, in direct violation of orders, seized the helm and oars and pulled ashore, where they soon engaged themselves in a serious riot, attended with homicide. Sixty of them were confined, to take their trial for this, and the rest refused to proceed without them. The Superintendents endeavoured in vain to prevail on them to go on ; they most pertinaciously persevered in their determination to remain. When the sixty that had been confined were liberated, in consequence of identification being impossible, the Superintendents again endeavoured to induce these men to proceed, but they positively refused to do so, unless they were allowed, in addition to the provisions of dried fish, rice, &c., that they had contracted for, opium and other luxuries, which it would be too expensive and even dangerous to afford them. Several attempts to induce these refractory characters (who, it appears, are not tea cultivators, as they represented themselves, but mere coolies,) to proceed to their destination, failing and they still insisting on their own terms, the Superintendents were directed by the Committee to discharge them ; they were consequently dismissed, and have been left at liberty to find their way to their own country, or to engage themselves to any person desirous of their services.—*Hurkaru, July* 8.

[from our own reporter.]

Theft.—A respectable native gentleman residing in Machooah bazar, was lately robbed of gold and silver ornaments to the value of two hundred rupees. They were deposited in the drawer of a table in his bed-room, and no body had access to his room, but his servant Hurry, who it is strongly suspected has stolen the ornaments. Hurry has therefore been handed over to the police.

(*From the Englishman, July* 7.)

Accidental Death.—James M. Ardie and William Maxwell, seamen, belonging to the ship *Merlin*, met their death yesterday at about 1 P. M. by being drowned ; it appeared that they were in a state of intoxication, and were fighting when they rolled overboard and were seen no more. There is a strict search made near the ship by the River Police for the bodies.

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